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to the withdrawal of water. GORKE goes a step further and shows[30] that the low temperatures besides producing various analogous changes, lead to intramolecular transpositions in the proteids, which are generally accompanied by a precipitation of a part of the dissolved ones; and when such chemical alternations surpass a definite limit death ensues.—C. R. B.

Sap-flow.—WIEGAND gives a useful résumé of the facts and theories in regard to the flow of the sap from bleeding trees, especially the maple, to which he adds some observations of his own. He holds that the bleeding due to pressure of expanding gases is inadequate to account for the volume of sap exuded, and that the best explanation is the one that ascribes the pressure to the excretion of water by cells of the medullary rays, stimulated to activity by rising temperature.—C. R. B.

Glycogen and paraglycogen.—Since MASSART'S edition of ERRERA'S posthumous paper on this subject,[32] drawings have been found and copied with "scrupulous fidelity." These are now issued as a supplementary paper.[33] The five plates are handsome chromolithographs showing the distribution of glycogen and paraglycogen in the rhizopods and flagellates, as well as several groups of fungi, including the Myxomycetes.—RAYMOND H. POND.

Cotyledons of Trollius.—RAMALEY[34] has found that the petioles of the cotyledons of *Trollius albiflorus* are united for about half their length, the plumule escaping through a slit in this sheath. LUBBOCK described a similar condition in *T. Ledebouri*, and it seems to be general throughout Ranunculaceae.—J. M. C.

Mycorhiza and nitrogen fixation.—Contrary to the supposition of MÜLLER, MÖLLER finds that the dichotomous mycorhiza of the mountain pine is of no use in fixing free nitrogen for the tree.[35]—RAYMOND H. POND.

Anatomy of roots.—HOLM[36] has described and illustrated the anatomical structure of the roots of species of Spigelia, Phlox, and Ruellia.—J. M. C.

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[30] GORKE, H., Ueber chemische Vorgänge beim Erfrieren der Pflanzen. Landw. Versuchs-Stat. **65**:149–160. 1906.

[31] WIEGAND, K. M., Pressure and flow of sap in the maple. Amer. Nat. **40**: 409–453. 1906.

[32] See review in BOT. GAZETTE **41**:370. 1906.

[33] ERRERA, LEO, Dessins relatifs au glycogen et au paraglycogen. Recueil de l'Institut bot. Bruxelles **1**:432–436. *pls. 5.* 1906.

[34] RAMALEY, FRANCIS, The seed and seedling of the mountain globe-flower. Univ. Colorado Studies **3**:93–95. *figs. 13.* 1906.

[35] MÖLLER, A., Mykorhizen und Stickstoffernährung. Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesells. **24**:230–233. 1906.

[36] HOLM, THEO., The root-structure of *Spigelia marilandica* L., *Phlox ovata* L., and *Ruellia ciliosa* Pursh. Amer. Jour. Pharmacy **78**:553–559. *figs. 5.* 1906.